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**APPLICATION  
FOR  
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

Be it known that I, Ricardo Te Lim, of 4626 St. Brides Court, Richmond, British Columbia, V7E 5V2 Canada, a citizen of Canada, have invented new and useful improvements in:

**GRAPHICS CONTROLLER PROVIDING FLEXIBLE ACCESS TO A  
GRAPHICS DISPLAY DEVICE BY A HOST**

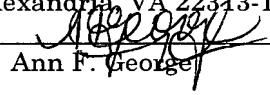
of which the following is the specification

**CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.10**

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I hereby certify that this patent application is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to Mail Stop Patent Application, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

  
Ann F. George

GRAPHICS CONTROLLER PROVIDING FLEXIBLE ACCESS  
TO A GRAPHICS DISPLAY DEVICE BY A HOST

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a graphics controller providing flexible access to a graphics display device by a host.

Background of the Invention

In a graphics display device, such as an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) panel, data for display as well as instructions for displaying the data are provided by a host. In principle, any 10 host can interface directly with a display device provided that the host's read/write operations conform to the protocol specified for the display device. However, it is often desirable to provide an application specific graphics controller as a separate chip, such as an LCD controller, between the host and the display device to provide specialized functions. For example, an LCD controller chip might be used to automate the transfer of images from a camera to an LCD panel, 15 or to allow a host having a parallel bus to interface with an LCD panel having a serial interface and vice versa.

A specific example of such an LCD controller is used in a cellular telephone. The telephone includes a microprocessor functioning as a host CPU, a camera, and may include three LCD panels which, for purposes herein, may be considered elements of a single graphics display 20 device. The LCD controller provides a camera interface for receiving video data from the camera, converting the video data into a displayable form, and transmitting the data. The LCD controller is also provided with a JPEG encoder/decoder ("CODEC") for encoding outgoing

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video data for transmission and decoding incoming video data for display. The LCD controller further provides other functions, such as cropping or otherwise resizing the image to eliminate selected data, and translating the data from one color space to another. In telephone and other systems used for data communications, such controllers are used for both wireless and wired

5 communications.

In the example given above, the host generally also provides video data to the LCD panels for display, and the host issues commands to the LCD panels, to enable the selected LCD panel(s), and to specify display parameters, such as image size and color resolution. The host may also read data from the LCD panels. For example, the host may read status bits in the LCD

10 panels, or may read images taken by the camera from the LCD panels, e.g., to resize the images.

Where an application specific graphics controller is provided, the host communicates through the controller rather than directly with the graphical display device. Data would otherwise move between the host and the graphics display device without the processing provided by the graphics controller. Accordingly, the graphics controller is provided with the

15 capability to receive data written to the graphics controller by the host in a memory, and to read out from the memory the data received from the host to the graphics display device. However, it is recognized herein that the controller nevertheless adds delay in such transmissions.

Accordingly, there is a need for a graphics controller providing flexible access to a graphics display device by a host that minimizes or eliminates this delay.

20 Summary of the Invention

According to the invention, a graphics controller providing flexible access to a graphics

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display device by a host is provided that includes an input bus for coupling to an output bus of the host, an output bus for coupling to the graphics display device, a video processing circuit having an input coupled to the input bus of the graphics controller and an output coupled to the output bus of the graphics controller, and a bypass switching circuit adapted to switchably couple

5 the input bus of the graphics controller to the output bus of the graphics controller so as to bypass the video processing circuit.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a novel graphics controller providing flexible access to a graphics display device by a host.

It is another object of the present invention to provide such a graphics controller that  
10 minimizes or eliminates delays in transmissions between a host and the graphics display device communicating through the graphics controller.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more readily understood upon consideration of the following detailed description of the invention, taken in conjunction with the following drawings.

15 Brief Description of the Drawings

The Figure is a block diagram of a graphics controller providing flexible access to a graphics display device by a host according to the present invention.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

Referring to the Figure, a graphics controller 10 is shown for providing flexible access to  
20 a graphics display device 12 by a host 14 according to the present invention. These three components form a display system or sub-system that may be used in any desired apparatus. A

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preferred context for the invention is a cell phone or wireless Internet access device.

A host data bus HDB, which may be serial or parallel, is coupled to a corresponding controller input bus CIB in the graphics controller 10. A panel input bus PIB, which may be serial or parallel, is coupled to a corresponding output bus COB in the graphics controller.

5 Generally, graphics controllers provide both a parallel to serial converter and a serial to parallel converter to permit either a parallel or serial host data bus HDB to interface with either a parallel or serial panel input bus PIB. However, the graphics controller 10 need not include such converters, since it is preferably used in graphics systems wherein the type of interface is the same for both the host and the panels.

10 An exemplary graphics display device 12 includes one or more LCD panels  $PANEL_N$  where  $N = 3$  in this example; however, any other graphics display device or devices could be substituted, such as one or more CRTs (cathode-ray-tubes) or printers, without departing from the principles of the invention.

15 The LCD panels include data inputs  $D_1 - D_N$ , and panel enable inputs  $PE_1 - PE_N$ . The data inputs D are coupled to the panel input bus PIB. The graphics controller 10 includes a panel enable switch PES that enables a selected one of the panels  $PANEL_N$  to be responsive to data on the panel input bus PIB. The panel enable switch receives control instructions from the host 14 over the line indicated as PANEL SELECT.

20 The panels typically include panel registers (not shown) which receive selected command or data formatting instructions via an indirect addressing protocol. Particularly, data is first transmitted to the graphics display device 12 that specifies the address of one of these panel

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registers in the graphics display device, and the next data transmitted to the graphics display device is stored in the panel register.

The graphics controller 10 provides a particular advantage when used with a camera 16.

Data from the camera is not formatted so that it can be displayed on the graphics display device

5 12 without further processing. Rather than provide the output of the camera to the host so that the host must process the camera data for display, the graphics controller 10 includes a camera interface 20 to off-load this processing from the host. In addition, the camera data is often transmitted to another phone, or over the Internet as an email attachment, and is preferably compressed to limit bandwidth. Similarly, compressed data from similar cameras received 10 wirelessly and/or over the Internet must be decompressed to permit display. Accordingly, the graphics controller 10 provides a video data processor 22 that includes a CODEC (not shown) for data compression/decompression. Preferably, the CODEC implements a JPEG protocol, but any desired compression/decompression protocol can be supported.

The data processor 22 may also provide other functions, such as cropping or resizing the

15 image by eliminating data, and converting data from one color space to another. "Processing" such as performed by the video data processor 22 according to the invention may include performing any operation on data over and above simply transmitting the data on a bus through the graphics controller.

According to the invention, the graphics controller 10 provides a controller select input

20 23 for communication with a CONTROLLER SELECT line extending from the host. The CONTROLLER SELECT LINE is asserted (or de-asserted) by the host to enable a "processing

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bypass" mode of the controller 10 and de-asserted (or asserted) to enable normal processing of data on the controller input bus CIB by the video data processor 22. Particularly, the controller select input 23 is coupled to an enable input E of the video data processor and a bypass switch

24. The controller 10 provides that where the video data processor 22 is enabled, the bypass

5 switch is open and vice versa. Particularly, the host's control of the CONTROLLER SELECT line coupled to the controller select input 23 of the controller 10 determines whether data from the controller input bus CIB is passed through the video data processor 22 for processing and thence to the controller output bus COB, or is otherwise routed directly to the controller output bus COB so as to bypass the video data processor. The host 14 may communicate directly with 10 the graphics display device 12 where that would be advantageous, or the host may employ the graphics controller 10 for video or other processing where that would be advantageous, providing outstanding flexibility.

An outstanding advantage of the present invention is that it permits avoiding storing and processing data in the graphics controller chip where that is desired, including avoiding the 15 necessity to synchronize the movement of data through the graphics controller chip, to increase system efficiency while maintaining all of the advantages of application specific controllers.

It is to be recognized that, while a particular graphics controller providing for flexible access to a graphics display device by a host has been shown and described as preferred, other configurations and methods could be utilized, in addition to those already mentioned, without 20 departing from the principles of the invention.

The terms and expressions which have been employed in the foregoing specification are

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used therein as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and expressions to exclude equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, it being recognized that the scope of the invention is defined and limited only by the claims which follow.

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